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## GRAPHICS

**COVER:** Photo from Cuba to commemorate the July 26, 1953 action by Fidel Castro and a group of 200 women and men on the Moncada Garrison. These women are part of the Tania Brigade.

**CREDIT:** EL GRITO DEL NORTE/LNS

- MISSISSIPPI:** photo from Parchman prison..... P-1
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**In KOREA: War  
Talk Amidst Business  
as Usual**

#719 JULY 26, 1975

**LNS**

LIBERATION News Service                      July 26, 1975  
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#### NOTES FROM THE COLLECTIVE

Our cover commemorates the July 26, 1953 attack  
on the Moncada Garrison by Fidel Castro and a group  
of about 200 women and men. This first armed action  
against the rightist dictatorship of Fulgencio  
Batista launched the final phase of the Cuban peo-  
ple's struggle for liberation.

Recent talk by the South Korean government  
of a military threat from North Korea is being used  
as an excuse to further suppress all dissent in the  
country. Meanwhile, U.S. government and economic  
leaders forecast a rosy future for U.S. investments.

Most of the information in our article on this  
subject comes from a piece called "Who Owns South  
Korea," published in the summer issue of Korea Link,  
665 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, California 94301. The  
issue also includes a bibliography of various  
sources of information on Korea, and suggests actions  
for people to take in support of human rights in  
South Korea.

Beware -- we said we'd have graphics to go  
with the story on racism and unemployment in Albu-  
querque (packet #718). While they haven't made  
their appearance in this packet, they're on their  
way.

In struggle--and in need of your  
financial support,

The LNS Collective.

#### CORRECTIONS -- Oops, goofs!

In the "WOMEN BEHIND BARS" story in packet  
#718, page 8: The third sentence of the intro-  
ductory quote should read: "It's harder to organ-  
ize against the subtleties.... "

And in that same story, the first sentence  
should read: A recently published booklet called  
"Women Behind Bars" is a valuable tool for those  
interested in organizing support around women in  
prison.

Also in packet #718, the SPEECHES BRING IN  
THOUSANDS FOR CONGRESS MEMBERS short on page 8  
has an incorrect figure in the third paragraph.  
The first sentence there should read: "The salary  
of all members of Congress is \$42,500a year."

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IF YOU ARE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC, TELL US AND WE WILL SEND YOU ANOTHER ONE SOON

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(See graphics to go with this story).

[See packet #705 for background on the effect the PRG victory in Vietnam had on South Korea. Also see packets #629, 661 and 705 for graphics.]

MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES PASSED IN SOUTH KOREA AS WAR TALK ESCALATES; "BUSINESS CLIMATE" STILL GOOD

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The South Korean National Assembly passed three "wartime security" bills July 9, one of these a "public security" bill that would place under government surveillance and possible internment anybody ever convicted of having violated the country's anti-communist and national security laws.

The laws are only the latest in a series of measures that President Park Chung Hee has taken to put the country on a war footing. In the wake of the U.S. defeat in Indochina, Park has fueled fears of a North Korean offensive, using this as an excuse to clamp down on all dissent.

All anti-government activities have been banned, the press and other media are heavily censored, students are being organized into a paramilitary corps, and military training is compulsory in high schools and colleges.

About 10,000 people are considered liable for internment under the new public security bill which required those on "probation" to report their names, residence and profession and those of their families to the police within three days of the law's enactment. The liable people must make a report about their activity and travel once every three months and also "report" and "get permission" when they want to move their residence or travel to other places for over ten days.

The two other security bills passed by the Assembly were one providing for the organization of a civil defense corps of males between 17 and 50 years old, one establishing a "defense tax" to collect an additional \$400 million annually to augment the defense budget.

#### WAR THREATS EXAGGERATED

Although the current military situation in South Korea is potentially dangerous, the likelihood of a renewal of the Korean War is actually less than at other times, writes Russell Spurr in a recent article in the Far Eastern Economic Review, an economic journal reflecting business interests.

"President Park's position was immeasurably strengthened (by the developments in Indochina)," Spurr emphasizes. "The Indochina collapse produced its own peculiar backlash on Capitol Hill. The doves who had been pecking away at the South Korean repression seemed strangely muted. A leading critic of the Seoul regime, Sen. Mike Mansfield, after campaigning for years for a reduction in U.S. military commitment to South Korea, announced, 'I don't think this is the right time to do it in view of the circumstances.'"

"For the first time in years the South Korean government is getting a sympathetic hearing from the international press" Spurr notes. "... dog-eared phrases like 'freedom's frontier' are again revived. And official spokesmen are only too anxious to provide ample 'evidence' of imminent invasion from the north."

A recent article in Time magazine sympathetic-

ally stated, "Indeed Park is faced with an excruciating dilemma: How to maintain a balance between democratic freedoms and the discipline necessary in a country genuinely threatened by invasion." The article presented a picture of South Korea's "booming economy," emphasizing, "The South has surpassed the North in virtually every . . . aspect of life, especially the economy. South Korea has sustained one of the highest annual growth rates in the world -- 10% -- since 1964 . . . Today Korea seems ready for a genuine industrial takeoff."

"Despite the inequities, almost everybody has benefitted from Korea's economic growth," the article continues, "and there is an expectation of still better things to come."

#### "ECONOMIC MIRACLES" UNMASKED

Under the fourteen year old regime of Park Chung Hee, South Korea's gross national product (GNP) and exports have grown at a phenomenal rate. But the \$9.9 billion GNP (1972) and last year's record \$4 billion plus in imports, have failed to help the urban worker or the farmer. A 1974 survey by the country's only labor federation, the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU) reported that 60% of its 544,000 members earned less than the government-calculated cost of living for the average family. The average hourly wages for workers in the mining-manufacturing sector is 28¢ and in the textile clothing sector, 20¢.

The South Korean government and foreign investors openly acknowledge and even advertise that cheap labor is the source of Korea's "economic miracles."

"The biggest attraction here is the labor force -- intelligent, energetic and low-paid," said a U.S. businessman in Seoul, as quoted in the U.S. News and World Report. "It's Korea's major natural resource."

Under President Park, South Korea has pursued a vigorous "export first" strategy, with manufactured goods accounting for 88% of exports in 1972 as opposed to 28% in 1961. This strategy has been at the expense of agriculture and cultivated land in South Korea actually decreased 30,000 acres from 1965 to 1972.

Meanwhile, Korea has drastically increased its dependence on imported food, -- mostly grains from the U.S. -- to replace the declining domestic production. Whereas South Korea imported 19% of its food in 1970, imports accounted for 35% of the country's food consumption in 1974. And the international market prices on grains, which has tripled since 1970, is 66% higher than the fixed price the government has agreed to pay its own farmers.

All these factors have resulted in a mass migration of bankrupt farmers to the cities. From 1964-1970, the population of Seoul doubled to six million people. The official estimate is that 2.5 million of Seoul's residents live in squatter settlements in 1970, half of them in wooden shacks or tents. These ex-farmers have become a huge reservoir of cheap labor.

## Dependency on Foreign Loans and Investments

"The reality of South Korea's economy is more akin to the predicament of a drug addict, who requires ever-increasing doses of foreign injection (capital), and whose health steadily deteriorates," explains an article in a recent issue of Korea Link entitled "Who Owns South Korea?"

Along with the decline in agricultural self-sufficiency, South Korea has been running chronic trade deficits. In 1973 imports exceeded exports by \$997 million, and last year's deficit was much higher. To meet these deficits, the government must attract increasing amounts of foreign loans. As a result, foreign debt rose from \$3.3 billion in 1973 to \$5 billion last year.

The U.S. has been the largest source of loans for the Park government, supplying both economic and military assistance. From 1966-1969, 30% of Korea's foreign exchange came from the U.S. military.

South Korea has also done well among the U.S. dominated international finance banks. The Asian Development Bank has loaned more funds to South Korea than to any other member country. In 1974, \$89 million in loans were approved. The World Bank, in which the U.S. has 26% of the subscription capital and voting power, plans to give a total of \$300 million in new loans in 1975.

And recently, a consortium of U.S. and Canadian commercial banks including First National City Bank, Bank of America, Chase Manhattan Bank, and Chemical Bank, made a \$200 million balance of payments loan to South Korea.

In order to attract foreign capital, the South Korean government passed in 1970, the Foreign Investment Inducement Law. The law provides foreign corporations with a five year tax holiday; a 50% reduction in taxes for the following three years; no tariffs on imported goods used for exports; and a ban on strikes.

The largest foreign investor in South Korea is Japan, with 67% of South Korea's total foreign investments. The U.S. is in second place, with its direct investment representing 27% of the total foreign equity stake.

U.S. corporations are active in manufacturing industries such as electronics, textiles and clothing -- especially known for their terrible working conditions. Gulf Oil Corporation, which recently admitted to giving a \$4 million political contribution to Park, has extensive investments in oil refineries and oil storage facilities. And, Gulf, Shell and Caltex are all currently exploring oil offshore South Korea. Dow Chemical Co. and Skelly Oil Co. (majority owned by Getty Oil Co.) are also involved in petrochemical operations.

U.S. corporations are taking command of nuclear power as well, with Westinghouse Corporation building the first two nuclear plants in the country.

And in transportation, both General Motors and Ford have large joint ventures operating in the country. Korea Greyhound, a joint venture, operates a bus service and also runs mechanical training sessions for the National Police College and the

South Korean Army.

## Investors See Profitable Future

While President Park is expected to continue to use the "war threat" as a means of strengthening internal security, American officials have been reassuring U.S. businesses that the economic forecast for them in South Korea is still good and a war not likely.

"In the Embassy's judgement, Korea remains a trustworthy and creditworthy commercial partner, and we continue to encourage U.S. business interests to buy from, sell to, and invest in Korea," U.S. Ambassador Richard Sneider told a group of visiting businessmen less than a month after the surrender of Saigon to the PRG. And echoing the State Department's official line, he added, "We perceive no fundamental change in the security situation in Northeast Asia."

Similarly inclined was the Chase Manhattan Bank's Victor Reizman, President of the local Seoul American Chamber of Commerce, who said, "Depending on the specific industry involvement, I think Korea is still a very good investment. Obviously there is still a threat from the North -- every time you have half a million troops and U.S. forces standing together there is an obvious threat -- but I believe there is only a low probability of another war, given the high level of deterrent strength there."

And a major aspect of this "deterrent strength" are the foreign investments. In the words of President Park, "If the great American corporations invest a large amount of money, it has the same effect as if the American government stationed a U.S. infantry here."

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(Thanks to Korea Link for much of the information used in this story.)

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## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS "SCABBING-101" TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

NEW YORK (CUP/LNS)--Jobs are scarce this summer for students, but the student union at the University of Regina in Canada, thinks the Canadian government has gone too far in its enthusiasm to find jobs for college students.

The Manpower Center for Students at Regina, a government run program, has been referring students for work to the Dominion Bridge Company, where steelworkers who earn \$3.20 an hour have been on strike since November, 1974.

The students have been offered \$4.85 an hour to do jobs such as drive trucks loaded with unfinished steel through the picketlines to be finished at another steel plant.

Both the Regina Student Union and the Steelworkers of America have sent telegrams condemning the use of students as scabs to Robert Andras, the minister in charge of the Manpower program. Andras replied that the Manpower office was merely acting in a "neutral position," offering its services to both the employers and employees.

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JAPANESE ROYAL FAMILY VISIT TO  
OKINAWA GREETED WITH FIREBOMBS, PROTESTS

by Kaji Etsuko

New Asia News/LIBERATION News Service

NAHA, Okinawa (NAN/LNS)--It was billed as the first visit by the Japanese Imperial Family to Okinawa since World War II and as a celebration of Okinawa's return to Japanese rule in 1972. But it turned out to be the first violent attack on a member of the Imperial Family since pre-war days.

Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko arrived here July 17 to preside over the opening on July 20 of Ocean Expo '75, a six-month exposition on marine life and viewed by many Okinawans as a symbol of Japanese colonialism.

From Naha Airport they sped past 20,000 people mobilized for the occasion and were taken to Himeyuri Tower, a memorial to the almost 200 schoolgirls and nurses who committed suicide during some of the bloodiest fighting of World War II in the last days of the fierce battle for Okinawa.

As the Crown Prince and Princess stood in front of the tower, two young men suddenly appeared and threw a Molotov cocktail. It landed two yards from the royal couple and exploded, sending flames high into the air. "We are against your coming here," cried the young Okinawans who threw the firebomb.

Guards quickly surrounded the couple, and no one was hurt. The royal pair had also escaped bodily harm earlier when, passing Hagukin Hospital on Route 331, Molotov cocktails and timber were thrown at Akihito's car from a third-story window of the hospital. Both incidents caught the massive police presence which had been mobilized for the occasion off guard. So far, five persons have been arrested in the two incidents.

In all, more than 40,000 people turned out to protest the royal couple's visit. The Okinawan people's cold response to the Japanese Imperial family is based on the islanders' 30-year old memories of being forced to fight for the Emperor. More than 230,000 Okinawans -- nearly 40% of the civilian population -- lost their lives in the battles that followed. Okinawa was the only part of what was then Japan on which ground combat took place.

Today, despite a government campaign to give the Crown Prince and Princess a royal welcome, there were few Japanese flags of the Rising Sun in Naha. There were more special police than flags, as 3,800 police were dispatched from the mainland to supplement 2,400 riot police and fifty intelligence officers.

Mass Rally

Even before the royal couple's arrival, protests took place denouncing the visit and the expo. Despite the police occupation, the Okinawan Public Employees Union succeeded in holding a mass rally in front of a meeting hall July 16. The ralliers charged that the Emperor himself should bear responsibility for war crimes and for the war-time suffering of the Okinawan people.

Inside the meeting hall, banners and stickers denounced the imperial visit and protested the whole idea of Ocean Expo '75. Protesters said that Expo

would destroy Okinawa's society and its environment while making enormous profits for Japanese businesses on the mainland. The fair is being financed by major Japanese corporations.

Municipal and township employees approved resolutions opposing the royal visit and vowing to boycott all official functions related to it. Young workers braved police cordons and staged a militant demonstration from the meeting hall to the airport.

The next afternoon, on July 17, workers from major newspapers and TV stations staged a coordinated two-hour walkout. Gathered in front of the Okinawa Times office to denounce the imperial visit, they received news of the firebombing and burst into loud cheers.

Other rallies and demonstrations, including one organized by the Okinawan Liberation League, were broken up by police. Police blocked streets, beat up several demonstrators, and arrested others.

"At long last a labor movement has been able to confront the Emperor system and the Japanese exploitation of Okinawa," said the chairperson of the Public Employee's Union.

The union leader criticized the island's Governor Yara, generally known as a progressive, for appealing to the Okinawan people to give the Crown Prince and Princess "a warm welcome." "Yara has betrayed us," said the union leader, who commented that some peace movement and union leaders had been bought off by Yara and had rescinded earlier decisions to protest Akihito's visit.

Meanwhile, 21 intellectuals recently issued a joint appeal opposing both the Expo and the Imperial Family. The appeal states that Expo was designed as the finishing touches on a Japanese government scheme to deprive Okinawans of their land and to exploit their human and natural resources. They added that "the visit of the Crown Prince is a new attack on the Okinawan people and the Japanese people because it is intended to integrate them into the vicious Emperor system."

\* \* \*

Protests continued throughout the first week of Ocean Expo '75. Two men in a motor boat threw firebombs at a Chilean Navy vessel and three other craft July 23 in a 30-minute attack on ships visiting the Expo fair in Naha.

Two crew members of the Chilean training ship Esmeralda were injured in the attack, one seriously, police said.

Many Okinawans had asked that there be no military-related attractions at the six-month exposition, and opposition to the presence of the Esmeralda was strong.

The Chilean Ambassador to Japan, however, said that he did not believe the Esmeralda had been the particular target of the attack.

Police said that the two attackers pulled alongside the Esmeralda at dawn and tossed about eight firebombs at four vessels before a Japanese patrol boat arrived.

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### THREE PUERTO RICAN ACTIVISTS JAILED AND TORTURED IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW YORK (LNS)--Support actions are being organized for the immediate release of three Puerto Rican activists jailed in the Dominican Republic. Accused of having transported three guerrillas to the shores of the Dominican Republic, the three, all members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), have been held in a military prison and say they were brutally tortured into signing phony confessions.

Meanwhile, the supposed presence of the Dominican guerrillas has been used as an excuse to round up and jail hundreds of Dominicans opposing the rightist government of Joaquin Balaguer. About five hundred people have been arrested since early June, many of them trade union activists, with no legal charges brought against them.

And after weeks of searching for the three guerrillas claimed to be on the island, the government has failed to produce them.

"We call on all organizations to join us," PSP leader Jose Alberto Alvarez said recently, "in denouncing this repressive campaign which seeks to destroy the opposition movements in the Dominican Republic and tarnish the reputation of the PSP internationally by branding us as criminals."

The three prisoners, Angel Gandia, Johnny Sampson, and Raul Garcia, were arrested off the coast of the Dominican Republic in early June. They explain that they had become lost in the channel between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic after they had travelled there in an attempt to confirm reports that the United States had begun construction of a superport in the area. The superport has long been opposed by many Puerto Ricans, who say the construction would pose a serious ecological threat to the region.

For twenty days after their arrest, the three were held in a military prison fifteen miles from Santo Domingo, with no official charges filed and no contact with their families, lawyers, or the outside world allowed.

By June 23, before allowing the prisoners to see their lawyers, the Dominican military arranged for a press conference at military headquarters during which the three prisoners would present their "confessions" of having transported the Dominican guerrillas, under direct orders from the PSP.

A United Press International dispatch on June 24 reported that the three prisoners had confessed at the news conference to official charges of "violating the internal security of the Dominican state," and violating immigration laws. UPI also reported that the three said they had acted under orders from the PSP.

However, at a habeas corpus hearing for the three on June 30, the three prisoners explained the "confessions" and the staged news conference, testifying that they had been tortured and constantly threatened with death during their detention. They told of being subjected to electric shocks, beaten with rubber sticks, and threatened with death if they did not sign the "confession."

The three defendants are scheduled to go on trial July 31. The Dominican Bar Association has expressed complete support for the defendants and thirteen Dominican lawyers are actively working on the case.

Members of the PSP explain that the three activists, still in prison, may be subjected to even more brutal treatment. Accusations that PSP members are involved in an international conspiracy, as well as alleged confessions of other crimes, could also be used as an excuse for widespread repression of the national liberation movement within Puerto Rico.

"They're trying to show we're international conspirators," a PSP member told LNS. "We are denouncing this plot of the Dominican Republican government with the United States against the liberation movement of Puerto Rico. And we are denouncing the repression of revolutionary movements--militants and trade unionists--inside the Dominican Republic."

#### Support Grows

The Ad Hoc Committee to Defend Human Rights in the Dominican Republic, a broad coalition of Dominican, Puerto Rican, and American organizations, was formed soon after the arrests were discovered. The group is focussing on two demands: the immediate release of the three Puerto Rican prisoners, and the immediate release of all political prisoners in the Dominican Republic.

Support actions have included a protest in New York on June 30 in front of the Dominican consulate that drew 200 supporters; a demonstration of over 300 people at the United Nations July 15, demanding the release of all political prisoners held in the Dominican Republic; and picketting of a July 16 press conference given by the Dominican delegation to the United Nations.

People in Los Angeles and Oakland, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Chicago and other cities, have also organized demonstration. And plans are underway for mass demonstrations, a telegram campaign to the U.S. State Department, and a campaign to boycott tourism in the Dominican Republic, about to begin its heaviest tourist season.

For information on support activities, contact the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee, P.O. Box 319, Cooper Station, New York, N.Y. 10003; phone (212) 673-0540. Or call the Puerto Rican Socialist Party at (212) 673-2250, or 260-0150.

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#### THE MAJESTIC EQUALITY OF THE LAW

"No one could spend a month with these men [in Cook County jail] and still believe that there is no racism in the courts, both conscious and unconscious, direct and indirect--or that a majority of the "crime" that gets punished is not a by-product of the crime that goes unpunished: institutionalized poverty and oppression, institutionalized violence and theft."

--Dave Dellinger, in "More Power Than We Know: The People's Movement Toward Democracy."

## MISSISSIPPI ACTIVISTS' SUIT CHALLENGES INADEQUATE LEGAL SERVICES FOR POOR AND WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- There are many reasons why the "poor pay more" in the criminal courts, but a basic reason is that poor and working people cannot get adequate legal representation.

To end this pattern, the Mississippi Prisoners' Defense Committee, in conjunction with the Southern Poverty Law Center and the American Civil Liberties Union, brought a national test case in the spring of 1973 in the Federal Court of the Northern District of Mississippi. The suit, still unresolved after two years, charges that the constitution requires that free legal services be provided by the state to poor prisoners.

"It is a maxim that poor and working people are more often imprisoned for crimes," writes Jamie Dahlberg, a community organizer with the Mississippi Prisoners' Defense Committee and the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, in a recent article on legal services in the state.

"They usually receive longer sentences when compared to middle class convicts; less often are their criminal cases appealed to the highest authorities available; more often are they encouraged to accept plea bargains without always getting 'bargain' results."

"Any person in contact with prisoners knows these facts," continues Dahlberg, "and usually can call to mind several criminal justice 'horror stories' which bear them out: the pulpwood cutter from South Mississippi who received eight years at hard labor for a \$35 credit card fraud, the tenant farmer from the hills who got five for 'receiving' a stolen plow, the black foodstamp office intern sentenced to three years on false pretense."

In Jackson, Mississippi the standard lawyer's fee for a felony charge ranges from a rockbottom price of \$1200 to \$15,000, says Dahlberg, and the usual fee for a preliminary hearing is \$500. Working class people often spend all the money they have paying a lawyer for the preliminary hearing and then lose his or her services for the trial, because lawyers regularly dump those clients who can pay only for the early stages of the process.

Since there is only one county in the state with a public defender project, consisting of one lawyer, people who don't have the money must place themselves in the hands of the "appointed counsel system" in which private lawyers are appointed by the Court to represent the client free of charge.

Although appointed counsels are minimally bound by case law and their professional ethics to represent "zealously" the interests of the clients, policing of the lawyers' behavior is left almost entirely to the State Bar Association which Dahlberg describes as "an archaic, undisciplined group of white supremacists who have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo on all fronts."

"Consequently," says Dahlberg, "appointed lawyers have been guilty of all manner of abuse of their duty to represent indigents: failing to appeal a case when requested, failing to discuss the case with the client prior to a hearing, not con-

(See graphics to go with this box.)

## PRISON PROTESTS AT PARCHMAN

Aside from the need for legal counsel for Parchman prisoners as individuals, the legal aid is also crucial in the fight against prison conditions.

In late March of this year, forty black and white prisoners at Parchman's Maximum Security unit signed a petition calling on prison authorities to improve conditions in their part of the prison.

The prisoners protested that they were allowed only thirty minutes per day to exercise, were permitted only two books a piece, were not allowed to work or to go to the law library, and did not have adequate laundry facilities or soap or hot water in their cells. Some men had been in lock-up for as long as three years.

The great majority of prisoners in cell blocks A and B signed the petition, but prisoners in the other two cell blocks couldn't sign because guards don't allow communication between the two sides of the building.

The prisoners' 21 specific complaints were followed by a list of thirteen demands which if met, they said, would alleviate the worst problems. The petition closed by saying that "certain and such action to bring these deplorable conditions to national attention will be taken unless our complaints are recognized and our demands met."

But prison officials have responded to the petition with only tightened security and increased harassment in the Maximum Security Unit.

"As an example of the inhuman treatment we receive, I want to relate to you what happened here today (April 25)," said a letter written by one prisoner and signed by twenty others in Maximum Security which was received by the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. "And let me emphasize to you that happenings like this are by no means rare here."

The letter went on to describe that two prisoners refused to go back in their cell until they spoke to the Prison superintendent. Seven security guards then attacked the two, brutally kicking and hitting them down to the floor. They were then put into what the prisoners called the "dark hole."

"Many of the issues raised in the petition are things that the court has already ordered the prison to change," said Michael Raff, director of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations. "The problem is that (the judge) hasn't forced the administration to obey his own order."

tacting witnesses, making unthinkable waivers."

The inadequacies of the appointed counsel system, among other things, make it extremely important to offer good post-conviction legal services for poor and working people. This is the area where Prisoners' Defense Committee and others have focused their attack.

The suit demands that free legal services be provided by the state and that a prison law library be set up at Parchman Prison. Parchman is Mississippi's 22,000 acre prison made up of twenty work

more....

camps, prompting one prisoner to describe it as "a plantation first, a prison second."

Since it is a constitutionally established right for prisoners to have a law library, the state caved in on this second demand very soon after the suit was filed and said it would spend \$15,000 on such facilities. But a year later the library was still not set up so the legal activists went to court again. The library was established only after additional pressure was brought to bear on the prison authorities.

The legal services aspect of the suit, however, was postponed for months by the court, and finally, in the spring of 1975, it was rejected. The judge held that the existence of the law library, the appointed counsel system, a legal services program sixty miles away from the prison, and the new administration's promise not to harass and interfere with jailhouse lawyers, already active in the prison, provided Parchman prisoners with a "full panoply of legal services."

The Court ordered Parchman officials to submit a plan setting up a program which would provide prisoners with a "jailhouse lawyer's service," that is, accomplished lay technicians working full time to help other prisoners with their legal problems.

Responding to this, the plaintiffs reiterated that widespread illiteracy among Parchman prisoners made a law library irrelevant without additional and full-time legal help. They also uncovered the fact that the \$15,000 library was gathering dust in a classroom used for guard training. The librarian had been quietly dismissed, half the required selections of books had never been ordered as required and court-approved regulations concerning access to the library had never been explained to prisoners.

In the entire first year of the library's existence, only thirteen of the 2100 Parchman inmates had ever used it.

As these facts were revealed in court, the State submitted its "jailhouse lawyer program" which consisted of one "writ-writer" to prepare the necessary pleadings for the entire prison. But the judge stood by his original decision.

Despite these setbacks, the Prisoners Defense Committee, Southern Poverty Law Center and the ACLU plan to appeal the case to a higher court. If successful, the national test case would have a profound effect on similar conditions throughout the country.

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#### EMPLOYERS TEST WORKERS WITH LIE DETECTORS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Manufacturers of lie detector machines say employers are ordering 25% more of the devices this year compared to 1974. A corporate head in California, defending his use of the tests on employees, says the recession has made "employees feel they almost have to steal."

So bosses have been ordering more lie detectors although more than a dozen states bar making the tests a condition of employment.

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(See graphics to go with this short review.)

#### LABOR CARTOONS FEATURED IN NEW FRED WRIGHT BOOK

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Fred Wright's cartoons are now available in a paperback book entitled, "So Long, Partner." Wright has been a cartoonist for 36 years for the UE News, the official publication of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. As UE writes in the book's forward, "There is a boss and there is a worker and never the twain shall meet -- certainly never in a Fred Wright cartoon -- except in opposition."

"I'm a radical American cartoonist and proud of it," Wright told LNS. The cartoons in this book cover at least 25 years of his work, focussing on workers in the shop and on assembly lines. Speed-up, dangerous working conditions, low pay, layoffs -- Wright deals with it all, as well as the dangers of trying to play the boss's game.

The cartoon for which the book is named is a good example. A boss and a worker who is holding a "Beat The Competition" sign, shake hands under the headline, "Partners in Production." But the next thing you know, the boss is slipping his "partner" a layoff notice.

Wright's cartoons also attack racism, the Vietnam War, militarism, sexism, anti-communism, inflation and the high cost of medical care, to name just a few areas.

"I react to the injustices of our cruel, capitalist system," said Wright when asked about his work. "It bothers me, I guess it's bothered me ever since I could think."

Unlike many commercial cartoonists, Fred Wright is glad to see his work used without payment or permission by as many people as possible. Of the cartoons in "So Long, Partner," UE's forward stresses "Enjoy them, learn from them, and use them."

You can order a copy of "So Long, Partner" by sending \$3.50 to UE, Book Dept., 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

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#### STUDENTS HAVE SAID IT FOR A LONG TIME

NEW YORK (LNS) -- School is like prison in many ways, according to a recent article in Psychology Today magazine by two Stanford University researchers.

School buildings are architecturally similar to prisons, the researchers observe, and teachers maintain a "pervasive control" over the students' lives. In addition, the researchers found that school officials use many of the same tactics as prison wardens to control the students.

The drab and depressing interiors of high schools "show they have been designed for efficiency, security and surveillance rather than beauty or the comfort of their inmates," the article said. "To the extent that a message can be translated from the high school's architectural medium, the message is clear: this place values regularity, order and control over creativity, spontaneity and freedom."

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[see graphics in this packet]

## WOMEN'S HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY PRACTICES: NO HELP TO THE HEALTHY OR SICK

[Editor's note: The following was edited by LNS from an article that appeared in "Health Right" a publication put out by the Women's Health Forum in New York. Write for information to: 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010.]

NEW YORK (LNS)--Private health insurance is bad news for most Americans, with most policies covering only 70% of hospital bills, little more than one-half the cost of prescription drugs, and almost no out-patient or dental costs. Although it is bad for working men, it is a disaster for working women.

Why is coverage for women so inadequate? Most health insurance in this country takes the form of group coverage obtained through the work place, often as a result of union pressure for worker benefits. But many more women work in non-unionized jobs than men. The service sector, for example, where women workers make up 85% of the work force, is poorly organized, not often unionized, and highly under-insured.

Although women make up 38.5% of the labor force, they are more likely than men to hold part-time jobs or work at home. Part-time workers can rarely obtain insurance coverage.

Even when working in situations where similarly employed men are covered, women are often charged higher premiums for coverage identical to the men's coverage.

Disability payments provide an extreme case of discriminatory health insurance practices. A 1974 New York State study showed that policies which allow a reimbursement of two-thirds of a client's income paid no more than \$400 a month to women while paying up to \$1000 a month to men.

When workers covered by insurance at work are laid off they either lose their group coverage or are unable to afford to convert from the group plan to expensive, individual coverage. Women, likely to be "last hired, first fired" are especially vulnerable to this problem.

### Discrimination In Health Care

Insurance policies originated with the male anatomy in mind. Policies covering women specifically exclude abortions and any complications connected with pregnancy.

One woman who had broad health coverage through her job incurred major surgical and hospital expenses as the result of a tubal pregnancy. Despite the life-or-death nature of her operation, her health plan refused to pay her bills, claiming that her condition was pregnancy-related and therefore not covered.

When offered, coverage is often subject to serious limitations. Insurance companies perceive maternity coverage as an "extra" or special fringe benefit rather than an integral part of health insurance.

Studies done in Pennsylvania and elsewhere show that a woman requiring maternity care may be subject to a flat, maximum payment, while a person requiring hospitalization for other reasons may be

eligible for flexible coverage. And there are often restrictions on the length of hospital stays for pregnancies while there are no prescribed limits for other conditions. Coverage is most likely calculated for a "normal" delivery, with no provisions for complications.

Furthermore, maternity coverage may be available only to wives of male employees and not to women workers, or may offer more liberal benefits to wives while restricting coverage on women employees.

### Older Women

If a woman has been covered under her husband's on-the-job policy and her husband dies, her coverage will cease. She will then have to get an entirely new individual policy that she might be unable to afford.

Most companies will not cover a "pre-existing condition"--a health problem an individual has before buying insurance. Older women are more likely to have chronic health problems, and so will remain without coverage where they most need it.

Active maintenance of good health is not profitable to the insurer under the present system, and therefore not a top priority. Commercial insurance companies place their emphasis on hospitalization and surgery, rather than out-patient and preventative care. Routine gynecological and breast examinations, repeated visits for the treatment of vaginal infections, and the cost of contraceptives and other drugs are seldom, if ever, covered by insurance policies.

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### "JAPANESE WOMEN SPEAK OUT" BOOKLET AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--"Japanese Women Speak Out" is a newly published booklet which gives a solid overview of the situation of women in Japan.

The 180-page booklet includes chapters on Women's Occupational Disease, the Invisible Proletariat, Farming Women--Loneliness and Bills, Sexism in Children's Picture Books, Abortion Struggles, Political Participation of Japanese Women, and Women in Okinawa, as well as theoretical discussions of women's liberation and many other topics. Photos, graphics and charts enhance the text.

"It is our pleasure to offer this booklet to women from all over the world in this United Nations Women's Year," the authors write in their forward. "We cannot say this is a comprehensive, complete report on the situation of women in Japan; there is much more that should have been included. However, we publish this first volume, confident that it will be followed by another and better effort."

"Needless to say, our main purpose in undertaking this work is to establish and deepen relationships with women in other countries."

For a copy of "Japanese Women Speak Out," send \$2.00 to "White Paper on Sexism--Japan" Task Force, c/o PARC, P.O. Box 5250, Tokyo International, Japan.

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## HEALTH WORKERS STAGE MILITANT PROTESTS AGAINST HOSPITAL CUTS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Militant demonstrations by thousands of New York City hospital workers protesting municipal hospital budget cutbacks took place throughout the city during the third week in July. During the protests, city negotiators and hospital administrators in two different hospitals were taken hostage by hospital workers, a building was seized, and traffic disrupted at a demonstration outside the New York City Hall.

The target of the protests was the anticipated \$54-million cut in the city's one billion dollar Health and Hospital Corporation budget. One municipal hospital in the Bronx is scheduled to close and three others reported in danger of being shut down because of the budget cuts. Although it is not yet clear which of the programs will be cut, mental health, rehabilitation, and childcare programs are mentioned as likely targets.

The week's protests were climaxed by a massive rally, estimated at between 4,000 and 10,000 hospital workers, patients, and community people, outside the New York City Hall. The demonstration, which took place at the same time Mayor Abraham Beame was meeting with the city's five borough presidents on the budget crisis, tied up downtown Manhattan traffic as hospital workers and patients blocked traffic on all lanes of the Brooklyn Bridge for 40 minutes.

People squatted on the bridge and filled sidewalks and streets around City Hall wearing their white or green hospital uniforms, and chanting "They say cutback, we say fight back!" They carried signs reading "Health Has No Price" and "A Sick Budget Needs Hospitals," wore buttons that said "Our Hospitals are Dying," and crowded around speakers at bullhorns who expressed workers' anger. "We pay at least 2 billion dollars a year in interest to these goddamn banks, then they want us to take cuts," said one speaker.

"People feel desperate. People feel mad," said one woman health worker from Coney Island Hospital. "Before a lot of people were only out for their own hospital and people had to practically be coerced into coming out ... Now they didn't even have enough buses, now all of a sudden people don't care only if their own job's provisional; they feel they could be the next one."

"We're not enemies, we can't be," said a health worker from Kings County Hospital, referring to the different categories of hospital workers present at the demonstration.

"We don't want them to close a single hospital," a woman who works three different clerk jobs at Harlem Hospital insisted. "That's what it's all about." A man who works as a volunteer at another hospital described the feelings of many other workers when he said, "a lot of their programs will be affected whether they themselves are fired or not."

Doctors belonging to the <sup>C</sup>ommittee of Interns

and Residents handed out leaflets urging "our members and all health workers to take any necessary action" to prevent the closing or reduction of services or jobs in any municipal institution, and to obtain opening of desperately needed new facilities."

Memory of recent actions at City Hall and elsewhere in the city -- by municipal employee's groups such as sanitation workers, firefighters and police also threatened by the budget cutbacks -- was in the air as well.

When police mounted on horseback attempted to disperse the crowd that took the bridge, demonstrators shouted out reminding them that only a few weeks earlier city policemen protesting cuts in their department, had surged onto the same bridge themselves.

"They want us to fight among ourselves -- Sanitation, Firefighters, Hospital workers, professionals -- for these monies," said a leaflet distributed by the Lincoln Hospital Committee to Fight Cutbacks. "... They hope that we'll be too busy fighting each other to see the real enemy, the corporations, banks, and their administrations that run this country. ... If we just hope to get a bigger piece of the pie for our individual selves they'll single us out one by one and we'll be easy prey."

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## MOST CALIFORNIANS OPPOSE U.S. INTERVENTION ABROAD

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Most Californians are strongly opposed to U.S. armed intervention if fighting were to break out in any of the world's major areas of conflict, according to a poll conducted this spring by the Los Angeles Times.

The survey of over 1000 people found that nearly eight of ten persons are against the U.S. sending troops to the Middle East even if Israel were attacked by another country.

More than six out of ten oppose the use of U.S. troops if renewed fighting broke out in Korea, and almost eight in ten do not want American forces stationed in Thailand to become involved if revolutionary forces attempted to overthrow the government there.

The survey was taken shortly after the end of the war in Vietnam, and during the time of the Cambodian seizure of the American freighter Mayaguez.

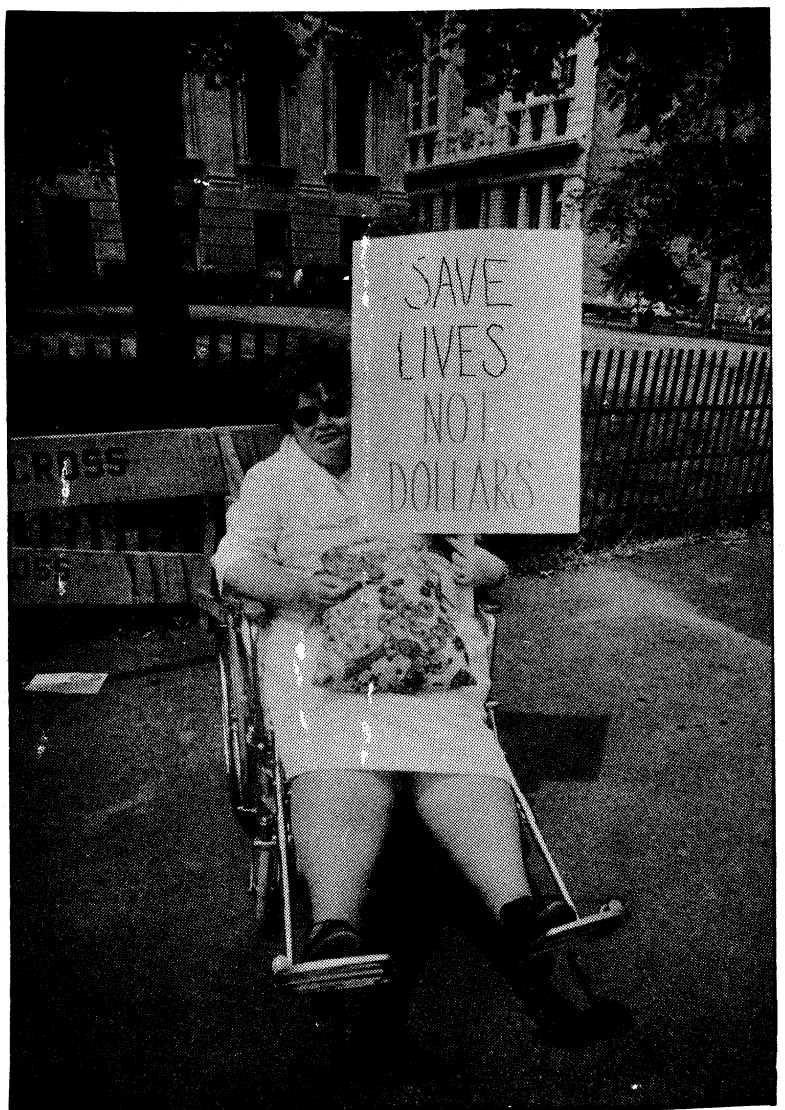
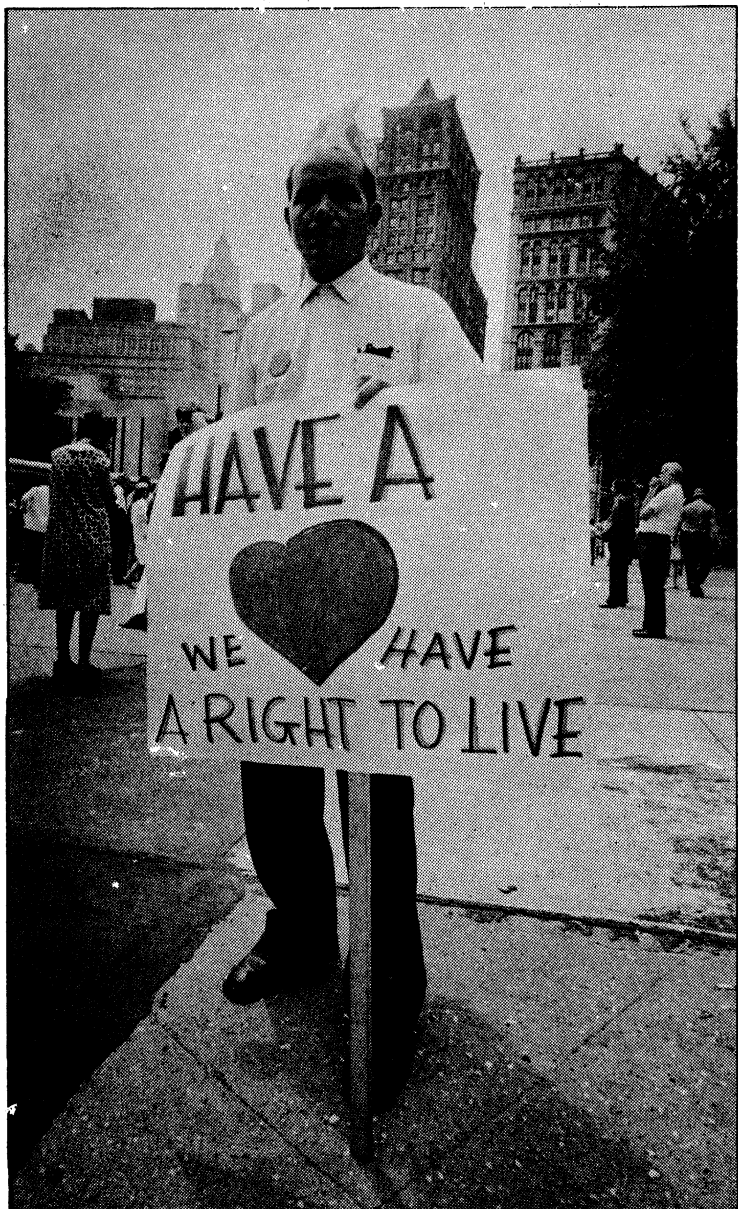
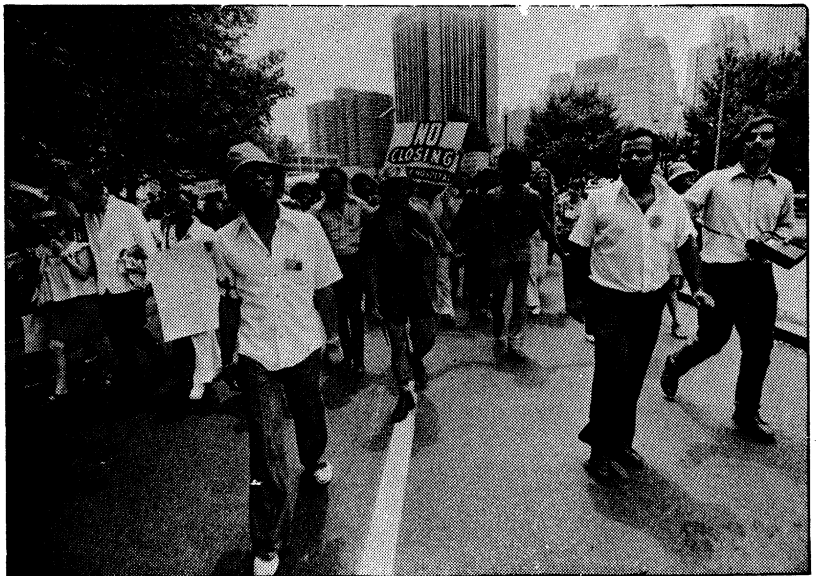
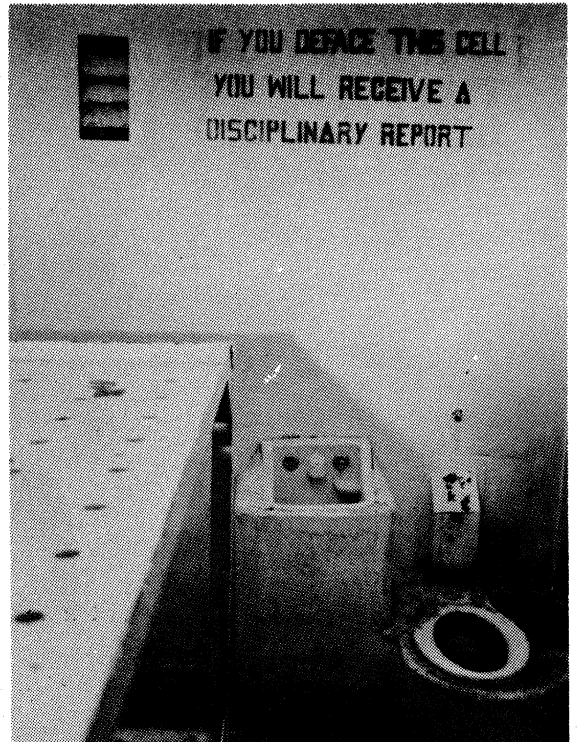
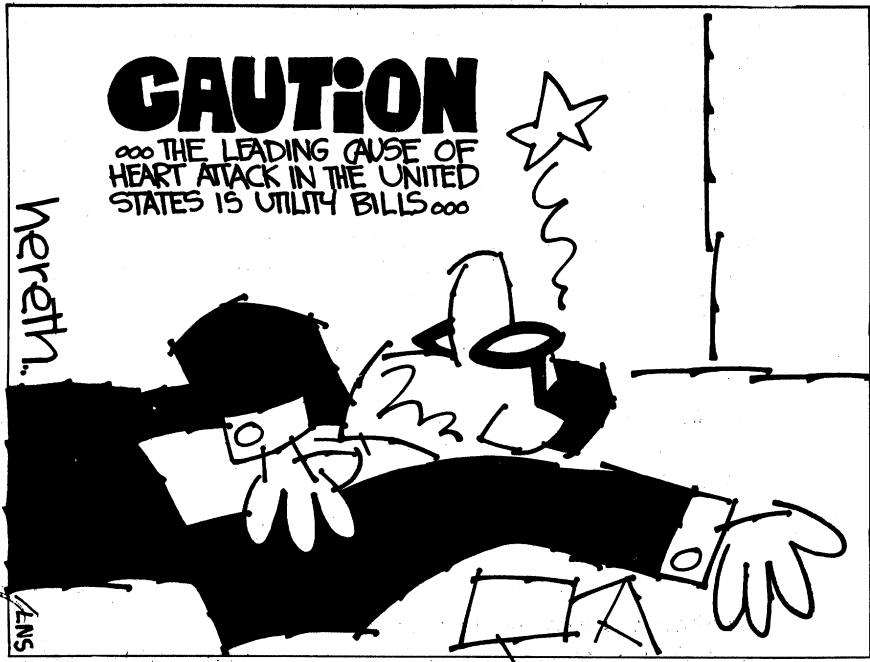
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"Money talks, bullshit walks. If you're a Kennedy and you get busted for dope, you never do no time. If you're the President of the United States, you can murder millions of people in Asia, you never do no time. ... There's a lot of contradictions. If you're a corporation, you can fix prices and rip people off every day, you never do no time. Me, I'm a hype. I sold nickel bags and I'm doing life, baby, a day at a time. ..."

--Mary, California Institution for Women, quoted in the book "Women in Prison"

July 26, 1975 end of copy...on to graphics.



TOP RIGHT: Photograph of the maximum security unit in Mississippi's Parchman prison.

SEE THE BOX ON PAGE FIVE.

CREDIT: Paul Younghouse/LNS

TOP LEFT: Cartoon.

CREDIT: Dave Hereth/LNS

MIDDLE LEFT: Korean women at work over sewing machines to produce manufactured goods in S. Korea.

SEE PAGE ONE FOR THE STORY.

CREDIT: KOREA LINK/LNS

MIDDLE RIGHT: Photo of hospital workers marching off the Brooklyn Bridge where they stopped traffic and battled with mounted police to protest Mayor Beame's proposed layoffs. This is the very bridge that police tied up in a similar protest earlier this month. One woman shouted, "We didn't try to stop you with horses!"

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE EIGHT.

CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS

BOTTOM RIGHT: Photo of a woman demanding proper health care at the July 24th hospital workers demonstration outside New York's City Hall that stopped traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge.

COULD GO WITH THE WOMEN'S HEALTH SHORT ON PAGE 9.

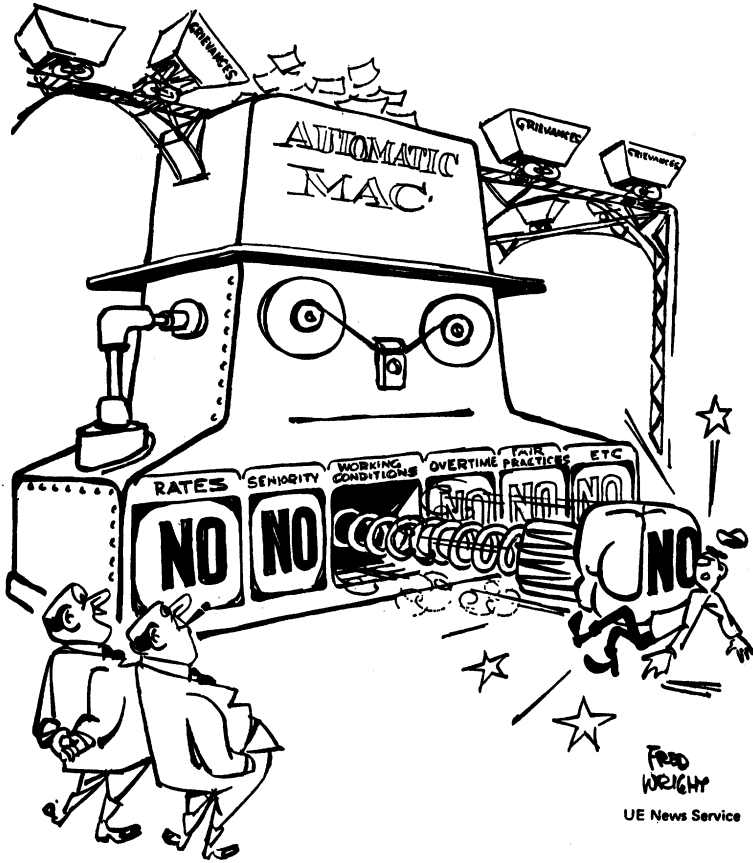
SEE THE STORY ON PAGE EIGHT.

CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS.

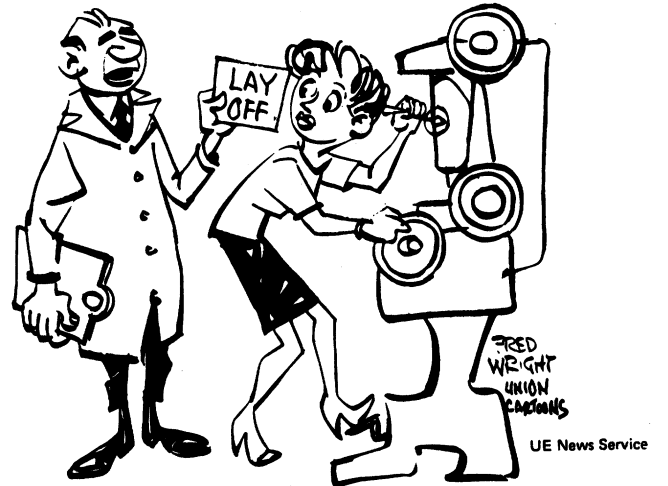
BOTTOM LEFT: Photo from a rank and file hospital worker's demonstration held outside New York's City Hall to protest Mayor Beame's proposed layoffs and massive budget cuts. This urban crisis is going on in cities throughout the U.S.

SEE PAGE EIGHT FOR STORY.

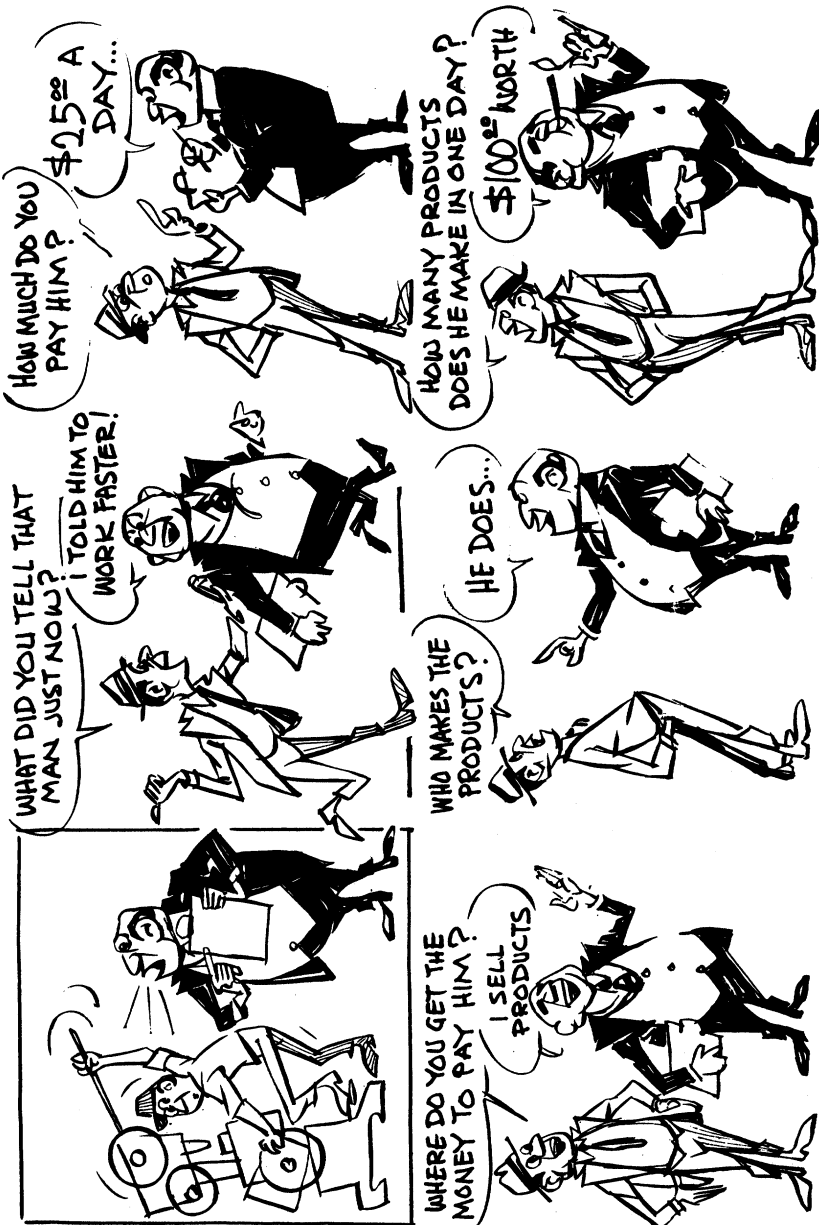
CREDIT: LNS WOMENS GRAPHICS



" See how well our automatic grievance machinery works! "



" Our company's policy...Ladies first..."



TOP RIGHT: CREDIT: Fred Wright/  
UE NEWS SERVICE/LNS

TOP LEFT: CREDIT: Fred Wright/UE  
NEWS SERVICE/LNS

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THIS IS A PAGE OF CARTOONS BY FRED WRIGHT OF THE  
UE NEWS. THEY MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 6  
OF THIS PACKET, A REVIEW OF HIS BOOK "SO DONG, PARTNER".

FRED WRIGHT'S CARTOONS BOOK IS AVAILABLE BY SENDING  
\$3.50 to UE, Book Dept., 11 E. 51st St., New York, NY 10022

BOTTOM CREDIT: Fred Wright/UE NEWS SERVICE/LNS